THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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THE HEART.

Oh! could we read the human heart,
Its strange mysterious depths explore,
What tongue could tell or pen impart,
The riches of its hidden lore!

Safe from the world's distrustful eye,
What deep and burning feelings play,
Which e'en stern reason's power defy,
And wear the sands of life away.

Think not beneath a smiling brow,
To always find a joyous heart.
For Wit's bright glow, and reasons flow,
Too often hide a cankering dart.

The bird with bruised and broken wing,
Oft tries to mount the air again,
Among its mates to gaily sing,
Its last melodious dying strain.

The fire that lights the flashing eye,
May by a burning heart be fed,
Which in its anguish yearns to die,
While yet it seems to pleasure wed.

Oh, do not harshly judge the heart,
Though cold and vain it seems to be,
Nor rudely seek the veil to part,
That hides its deep, deep mystery.

BUYING A FARM.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "COUSIN SALLY DILLIARD."

Brooks who lived in Dobson county, North Carolina, wanted to buy a tract of land near him, and concluded to dispatch one Angus McAlpin to Charleston, South Carolina, to buy it from the owner, who lived there. All the necessary arrangements were made. Angus started off, and in due time Brooks would take his seat and look down the road, in the hope of seeing his agent returning. At last he appeared, and the moment he neared the house Brooks accosted him—

"Well, Mac, have you got the land?"

The agent in whose face was anything but sunshine, replied somewhat gruffly, that "he might let a body get down from his horse, before he put at him with questions of business."

But Brooks was in a fever of anxiety, and repeated the question—

"Did you get it!"

"Pshaw, now Brooks, don't press upon a body in this uncivil way. It is a long story, and I must have time."

Brooks still urged, and Mac still parried the question till they got into the house.

"Now surely," thought Brooks, "he will tell me." But Mac was not quite ready.

"Brooks," said he, "have you anything to drink?"

"To be sure I have," said the other, and immediately had some of the best forthcoming.

Having moistened his clay, Mac took a seat and his employer another. Mac gave a preliminary hem! He then turned suddenly around to Brooks, looked him straight in the eyes, and slapped him on the thigh.

"Brooks," says he, "was you ever in Charleston?"

"Why, you know I never was," replied the other.

"Well, then Brooks," says the agent, "you ought to go there. The greatest place upon the face of the earth! They've got houses there on both sides of the road for five miles at a stretch, and d——n the horse track the whole way through!—Brooks, I think I met five thousand people in a minute, and not a chap would look at me. They've got houses there on wheels. Brooks I saw one with six horses hitched to it, and a big driver with a long whip going it like a whirlwind. I followed it down the road for a mile and a half, and when it stopt I looked, and what do you think it was? Nothing in it but one little woman sitting up in one corner.

"Well, Brooks, I turned up the road, and as I was riding along I sees a fancy looking chap with long curly hair hanging down his back, and his boots as shiny as the face of an up-country nigger! I called him into the middle of the road and asked him a civil question, and a civil question, you know, Brooks, calls for a civil answer, all over the world.—I say, says I, "Stranger, can you tell me where Col. Lamar lives?" and what do you think was the answer—"*Go to h—— you fool.*"

"Well, Brooks, I knocks along up and down, and about until at last I finds out were Col. Lamar lives. I got down and bangs away at the door. Presently the door was opened by as pretty, fine spoken, well dressed a woman as ever you seed in your born days, Brooks. *Silks, silks that*, every day, Brooks.

"Says I, 'Mrs. Lamar, I presume, madam,' says I.

"I am Mrs. Lamar, sir.'

"Well, madam,' says I, "I have come all the way from North Carolina to see Col. Lamar—to see about buying a track of land from him that's up in our parts.'

'Then she says, "Col. Lamar has rode out in the country, but will be back shortly. Come in, sir, and wait awhile.—I'va no doubt the Col. will soon return,'—and she had a smile upon that pretty face of her's that reminded a body of a spring mornin.'

"Well, Brooks, I hitched my horse to a brass thing on the door, and walked in.

"Well, when I got in. I sees the floor all covered with the nicest looking thing! nicer than any patched-work bed quilt you ever seed in yur life, Brooks. I was trying to edge along around it, but presently I sees a nigger stepping right over it. Thinks I, if that nigger can go it, I can go it too. So right over it I goes, and takes my seat right before a picture, which, at first, I thought was like a little man looking in at a window.

"Well, brooks, there I sat waiting and waiting for Col. Lamar, and at last—he didn't come, but they began to bring in dinner. Thinks I to myself here's a scrape. But I made up my mind to tell her that, if she asked me to eat—to tell her with a genteel bow, that I had no *occasion* to eat. But, Brooks, she did'nt ax me to eat—she asked me if I'd be so good as to carve that turkey for her, and she did it with one of them lovely smiles that make the cold streaks run down the small of a fellow's back.

"Certainly madam!' says I, and I walks to the table—there was on one side of the turkey a great big knife as big as a bowie knife, and a fork with a trigger on it on the other side.

"Well, I falls to work, and in the first effort I splashed the gravy about two yards over the whitest table-cloth you ever seed in your life, Brooks. Well, I felt the steam begin to gather about my eyes. But, I'm not a man to back out for trifles, so I makes another effort, and the darned thing took a flight and lit in Mrs. Lamar's lap.

"Well, you see, Brooks, then I was taken with a blindness, and the next I remember, I was upon the *hath* a kicking. Well, by this time I began to think of navigating. So I goes out and mounts Rosum, and puts for North Carolina.—Now Brooks, *you don't blame me! do you?*"

A MEXICAN WEDDING.

MIDNIGHT CEREMONY.

A correspondent of the Picayune, in a late letter from Camargo, gives the following description of a Mexican wedding which he attended:

A Mexican wedding is to come off in the church to-morrow night at one o'clock and I am going to form one of the party. This getting married, at "the solemn hour of midnight," is a new idea to me, and I would not miss the scene for any consideration. Will they invite one to kiss the bride, I wonder?—And if invited ought a fellow to profit by the privilege? But we will see the bride before we decide these momentous questions.

Capt. Miles, on being informed of the wish of the party to hold the wedding to-night, extended to them every facility for going through with the ceremony unmolested. Had he received information a little earlier he would have furnished them with music, so that a regular ball would have taken place.

Aug. 12. I attended the wedding last night, and shall never regret it, though it is rather hard to be roused out of a sound slumber at 1 o'clock at night. At half past 1 we entered the church, where the PADRE and his assistants were already robed for the ceremony. These assistants consisted of an elderly Mexican and four boys, the latter being three-fourths Indian. The altar was lighted up with long wax candles, set in massive silver candle sticks, and candles were also burning in the vicinity of the large wax figures in other parts of the building. The bridegroom soon made his appearance with the bride, attended by a bridesmaid and groomsman. The bridesmaid, a beautiful little woman, was dressed in black—a prettier figure I never looked at. The bride, a tall, awkward, plain-looking woman of twenty-three, was dressed in dark figured stuff. The bridegroom, a short, stumpy fellow, about 30 years old, with an ugly visage, had on white pants and a blue roundabout. He looked confused, and took very little notice of the bride; in fact he acted like a man who felt that he was getting himself into a disagreeable situation. The first part of the ceremony was similar to that observed in Louisiana. The hands were joined, ring placed upon the finger, etc. The parties then knelt before the altar, and one end of a beautiful silk rebozo was thrown over the bride's head, the other end falling about the shoulders of the bridegroom. A silken cord, about the size of the little finger, with a regular hangman's noose, was then slipped over the head of each, yoking them together hard and fast. They remained in this position, holding lighted candles in their hands, for nearly an hour. The bride became wearied, and leaned a little on the rope, but not hard enough to choke the loving husband. The padre was in the meantime engaged in prayer, and one of the boys rang a little silver bell occasionally, to wake up the little audience of twenty or thirty, who crossed themselves, and then relapsed into their former state of stupidity. All hands retired quietly from the church, and scattered to their homes. Only four or five Americans were present. Nobody, fortunately, was called on to kiss the bride.

Army of the West.

FROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN OF SEPTEMBER, 10.

We have taken some pains to procure accurate information in regard to the condition and future prospects of the "Army of the West," under Gen. Kearney, and we acknowledge that the result of our inquiries fills us with solitude. We have great confidence in the commander of the expedition. We know his prudence, his ability to surmount great & extraordinary difficulties, but we are satisfied also that he has to encounter such difficulties, and that it will be a miracle if he escapes them. Gen. Kearney, it is now certain, leaves the United States under peculiar and most critical circumstances. He reached Fort Bent, with a command of at least 1.800 men, nearly all of whom were mounted when they left Fort Leavenworth; the exception to be found in the companies of infantry, which were received into the service before his departure from the fort. He has been followed by a battalion of five hundred infantry, composed of Mormons; by Col. Price's regiment of mounted men, a thousand strong, and by Major Wilcock's battalion, consisting of five hundred mounted men. In the course of the present month another regiment of infantry will be organized and on their way, numbering at least one thousand men. And to these are to be added a thousand men at least connected with the train of the army. Should they ever reach Santa Fe, the command will consist, in round numbers, of forty-eight hundred men; and with the teamsters and attendants of the camp, it will be swelled to six thousand. At least this number will, at all events, have to be, subsisted, and that subsistence must, beyond question, be derived from the United States.

Gen. Kearney arrived at Fort Bent on the 30th of July, & left on the 2d of Aug. He had limited supply of rations, & these were extenuated by reducing the men to half rations. But he was not permitted, by circumstances, to stop there and await supplies; for he was in absolute want of forage for horses. He was compelled to take up the line of march in order to find food for them on the prairies. This is the true cause of his brief stay at Fort Bent, and denotes the difficulties in his way and in that of the mounted men who were to follow him. To all our inquiries as to the prospect of forage for his animals at Santa Fe, we have received the same uniform answer: it was not to be had, except in very limited quantities, at the rancheros from ten to twenty and more miles from Santa Fe. In the whole department the highest estimate of the surplus wheat is 7,000 to 8,000 bushels, and corn was scarce as to make it worth, when it could be obtained at all, $3,50 per bushel. Such is the prospect presented for the support of the horses, mules, and cattle which accompany the expedition.

Now as to supplies from the United States. Strange as it may seem, the several detachments of wagons, upon which alone troops could rely for provisions, were despatched without a military escort, and with no other means of defence than a few muskets, and a very limited supply of ammunition, placed in the hands of the teamsters. Indians suddenly, and very unexpectedly to all, made their appearance on the road, with the evident intention of robbing the trains and taking such things as they wanted. The teamsters were not in a condition to resist them, and, as this became evident, there can be no doubt that the Indians became more daring in their encroachments, until, it is probable, life as well as property was taken. It is known that from one team fifteen oxen were run off in a night; there was no other alternative than to stop with it altogether, or lessen the number employed in hauling other teams, to get it along.

These difficulties were, it is feared, only commencing, and unless Colonel Price, who was in the rear with his regiment, undertook to give the Indians a sound drubbing, all the provision wagons were in danger of being delayed, if not cut off, and the army left to starve. We do not know enough of army matters to say where the blame belongs, but it seems to us that there has been gross neglect in not sending a proper military guard to protect the various detachments of provision wagons.

From the facts which we have stated, some idea may be formed of the probable condition and the prospects of the "Army of the West" on its arrival at Santa Fe. Unless provisions reach there before the winter sets in, the main reliance of the men for subsistence must be upon the sheep to be found and the limited quantity of wheat and corn to be purchased in that region. This, it must be confessed, is not a very flattering prospect for an army, but no other presents itself to us in store for them.

EXTRAVAGANT PRICES.

A letter, dated U. S. schooner Petrel, off Vera Cruz, August 27, says: We are now living entirely on "salt junk," pork and beans, a day or two ago a small boat came off from the shore with supplies, at the very moderate war price, as follows:—six very poor chickens $2 each! two dozen of eggs $2! half a bushel of potatoes $4!—what surprised me most was, that any thing of the kind could be had in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. The city at this time is distressed for every thing, but beef, which is abundant.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMBOAT EXCELSIOR!—LIVES LOST!

From the New York Tribune.

At 5 o'clock last evening, as the steamboat EXCELSIOR, Captain Nelson, which plies between this City and Coxsackie, was leaving the dock foot of Cortland-st., her boiler exploded with a terrific concussion, killing and scalding several of her passengers and crew. The boat immediately took fire from the effects of the explosion, drifting at the will of the elements, and for a moment it was feared that those on board her who had escaped the original calamity, would be engulfed in the flames.

She drifted down the stream as far as Cortland-st. when the steamboat Columbus took her passengers off and towed her up nearly to the wharf from which she had started, when the steamboat Fairfield going up the river, went between the Excelsior and Columbus. The stern of the Fairfield was brought in contact with the burning vessel, and those on board the F. cutting the tow-line, the wreck was adrift again.

As the wreck drifted down stream great fears were entertained that she would run foul of some one of several ships which lay at anchor in the stream. This was prevented, however, by her coming in contact with a small sloop, setting her bows on fire, and then veering round and setting fire to her whole broadside. After a hard fight the blazing wreck was beaten off and pursued her course down the river. She had not proceeded far, however, before she was overtaken by the steamer John Fitch which grappled with the fiery fugitive and conveyed her over to the Jersey shore. The boat was burnt to the water's edge, and the skeleton of the boat, half seen through clouds of smoke and flame as she swept down the stream, was grand and sublime. The shore was lined with dense masses of people and the river was crowded with boats.

The boat was new and put on the route in June last, but was not one of the first class. She was engaged principally in cheap passenger business between New York and Catskill and Coxsackie, and was owned by Hunt Nelson & Sons, of the latter place. She was valued at $35,000, and was but partially insured.

The whole number of passengers on board probably did not epceed forty.—The boat, at the time of the explosion, had just left the wharf, and the passengers, as is usual when the boats passed up the river, moved over to the starboard or City side. The boiler which burst was on the larboard side.

The explosion shook the large steamers Hendrik Hudson and Empier, lying at the Cortland-st. piers. The timbers were thrown high up into the air, and the body of at least one person was seen falling with the timbers. The boiler was not seen after the explosion. That part of it not broken to pieces went immediately to the bottom.

The sufferers were immediately carried to the Hospital and taken care of. Their names are—

Daniel Slawson, passenger, aged 78, father-in-law of Alderman Gilbert, 1st ward. He was badly scalded, and died in a few minutes after being taken to the Hospital.

Wm. Hull, passenger, lives at No. 177 Lewis-st. His face is very much battered and upper and lower jaws both broken in several places;—has a deep injury on his thigh, and is burnt on one knee.

William Van Wart, 1st Engineer, has both arms badly burnt, and is bruised on his back.

George Van Wart, 2d Engineer, brother of William, has his arms, legs, back and throat, badly burnt.

One of the firemen is missing, supposed to have been the body seen blown up in the air at the time of the explosion.

We learn that the first Engineer was struck on the back by something heavy and forced through a bulk-head, and on returning to his station found Mr. Slawson in his (the Engineer's room lying on his back with a large piece of the smoke-pipe alongside of him.

The injuries sustained by Mr. Slawson were not known last evening. A Coroner's inquest is to be held this morning. The cause of the explosion is as yet unexplained. There are various rumors about it, but we cannot state anything as positive. The 1st Engineer says that there was only about eighteen inches of steam on just before the explosion.—There must be a searching enquiry instituted as to the causes of this sad catastrophe, and let the public know, whether or not it is the result of carelessness.

It is said that the steamer could have been saved with the loss of only about a thousand dollars worth of the wood-work, had the Fairfield not gone between the Columbus and the wreck and severed the tow-line, thus setting the Excelsior adrift again. The E. was almost at the wharf where the fire-engines could have easily subdued the flames.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Files of Mexican papers to the 26th of August, inclusive, have been received at the Navy Department. They contain little of interest except the address or manifesto of General SANTA ANNA to the people of Mexico, dated the 16th of August, the day of his landing at Vera Cruz. It is a paper of some length, ably and carefully framed, and temperate in language and sentiments.

He commences with a sort of apology for the part which he played, subsequent to 1834, in forcing a strong Central Government upon the country, which he admits did not result in its quiet or prosperity, and he attributes to the discontent of the people the failure to preserve the province of Texas. He then briefly reviews the conduct of those who have successively administered the Government since his exile. The aggressions of the United States were encouraged, he says, by the perfidy of the Cabinet of General Herrera. Paredes, he says, had always been an obstinate enemy of any popular representative Government; when he heard of his projected revolution at San Luis Potosi he hoped that his opinions had changed; but when he saw Paredes's manifesto of adhesion to the plan of San Luis Potosi, he found it to be rather a diatribe against the independence of the nation than the patriotic address of a Mexican General seeking in good faith a remedy for the distresses of his country; and his sinister designs were fully developed by his act convoking a Congress, and by the attempts to reconcile the people to the idea of a monarchy and a foreign Prince.

He denounces and discusses at length the proposal for a monarchial form of Government, which he considers absurd and impracticable. He accuses those in favor of a monarchy of having, almost in a direct manner, provoked the United States to take possession of Texas, and advance an army into the interior of Mexico, in order that the nation might be reduced to the alternative of submitting to Anglo-American domination, or adopting a monarchial form of Government. It was with this view, he says, that in 1844 and 1845, when they had the control in Congress, they refused the aid which the existing Administration asked for the purpose of defending the integrity of the national territory.

He makes no direct or earnest profession of an intention to prosecute the war against the United States, and does not speak of this country in the usual terms of vilification.

He concludes by disclaiming any desire or intention to exercise dictatorial power, and therefore proposes that the Congress about to be assembled shall be empowered to regulate all branches of the administration of the Government, and that the provisional Executive be entirely under its control. He also recommends that, until a new constitution be proclaimed, the constitution of 1821 be adopted for the internal administration of the departments.

Santa Anna left Vera Cruz on the 18th of August for the city of Mexico. The papers give no account of his arrival there; but one of them, the Republicano, complains of their waiting his arrival to forward reinforcements to the army of the north. Santa Anna, it says, is not the nation; nor is Gen. Taylor a knight-errant waiting the arrival of a new champion.

An official letter of Gen. Ampudia, addressed to the Mexican Secretary of War, and dated at San Luis de Potosi, 13th August, speaks of the march of Gen. GAINES upon Monterey; and Ampudia promises to set out the next morning with the brigade under his command to retrieve the laurels lost at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, though he says he himself is not well, and the greater part of his men are recruits, without clothing and without artillery.

A letter from Monterey, dated the 28th of July, says that they expect Gen. Taylor there about the 15th of August; and although their small army was prepared to make a good defence, they expected a defeat unless the first brigade of the army, which left Mexico under the command of Garcia Conde, should arrive seasonably.

The general of division, Don Pedro Cortazar, had been appointed general-in-chief of the army of the north. This was subsequent to the overthrow of the late Government, but previous to the arrival of Santa Anna.

Paredes was a prisoner in the city of Mexico, but not in strict confinement, and had asked for his passports, which it is said would be given to him.

Quiet prevailed in the city of Mexico, but the papers do not seem to indicate much enthusiasm in favor of Santa Anna.—*(Union.*

"Darn 'em" said Jonathan at the battle of Bunker hill, "they're shooting bullets!" when one passed through the top of his hat.

A CONVERT TO PROTECTION.

Cotton Factories.

The Fredericksburg, Virginia, Recorder says:

"It will be seen by Mr. Duff Green's advertisement, that his new Factory, at Falmouth, is now in operation. We chronicle this fact with the utmost pleasure, and we hope the worthy proprietor will reap the full harvest his enterprise deserves. This is the third Cotton Factory in our immediate vicinity; and all, we believe, are in successful operation.—Success to them all. Our merchants and planters ought to make it a matter of conscience to patronize them to the extent of their power."

In copying this paragraph the Richmond Inquirer makes the following comment:—

"This is the true spirit, and should be thoroughly carried out. * * We see a great many persons in the South, who were formerly Free Traders and went to the verge of "nullification," now *the most ardent Tariffites*, because of their idolatry for Mr. Clay. *Encourage the establishments at your own doors. That is the true protective policy for the South.*"

Yes, says the New York Courier and Enquirer, and for the North, and for the West, and for every section of the Union,—and for the WHOLE COUNTRY! "Encourage the establishments at your own doors!" Build up the factories upon the streams and water-courses that run through your villages. Wherever there is water power, establish a Factory; encourage it, by trading with it. Buy its fabrics and sell to it your labor, your provisions and whatever you raise that you cannot consume. No matter if its cloths are at first a little dearer than from other mills, you can pay for them much easier, because you can pay in your OWN PRODUCE, instead of MONEY. You can send them your corn, potatoes, garden vegetables, &c. &c., in payment for their manufactures, and so in the end you will be the gainer, even if you pay somewhat more for the goods. And in the course of a few years, after experience shall have increased their skill, and your patronage increased their resources, they will be able to make the goods as cheap as it can be done elsewhere. Let every one, then, encourage the establishments at their own door. The advice comes from the Richmond Enquirer, but it is sound and judicious.

And precisely the same advice is good for the whole country. Let the AMERICAN PEOPLE everywhere "encourage the establishments at their own door." Let them buy of those who live nearest, and to whom they can sell their surplus produce. Instead of going to England for goods, go to the factory nearest your own door. And let the Government protect and build up such Factories, instead of abandoning them to the rivalry of foreign capitalists. We rejoice to notice facts like that which elicited this advice from the Enquirer. The South is very generally turning its attention to manufacturing. It has abundant water power,—cheap labor and the raw material close at hand; and there is no reason why manufactures should not reach the same high point of prosperity and succes there, which they have attained in other sections of the Union. We hope to see the day when Factories and Forges and Mills of every description shall be profusely scattered over the South—employing its labor, developing its resources, extending its commerce and promoting its general prosperity and advancement. We look to such a consummation with high hope, not merely for the South itself, but for the whole country, and above all for the preservation of the UNION, upon which depend all our prospective greatness and glory. Let the South once feel the full effect of extensive Manufacturing Establishments,—let the system take root there, as it has done at the North and East, and we shall soon see a different tone of public feeling upon many of the great questions which agitate and threaten the welfare of the country. Instead of regarding a PROTECTIVE TARIFF as the enemy of her prosperity,—as a hostile encouragement of FREE, to the depression of SLAVE labor,—she will then regard it as the great defence of American labor of all kinds against the ruinous rivalry of foreign labor. Instead of having and cherishing sectional interests, she will then have interests more in common with those of the entire Union, and will thus escape from the prejudices and narrow maxims which her fanatical leaders have instilled into so large a body of the people. We are heartily glad to find manufacturing establishments so generally encouraged; and especially to find papers of BOTH PARTIES unite in their defence and support. The result cannot but be highly beneficent.

MANNERS.

"I've always taught my children to say *yes sir*, and *no sir*," remarked Mr. Fidget.

"There's nothing like manners in children. Here Tommy,' he continued 'would you like to go and live with this gentleman?

"No."

"No *what*."

"No, *sir-ee*!"

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.

ARRIVAL of the STEAMER PRINCETON

Mexico Declined Proposals for Peace.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES TO GOVERNMENT.

Baltimore, September 20, P. M.

The editors of the Baltimore Sun have received the following interesting letter from their correspondent on board the U. S. Frigate Cumberland, dated at Point Antonio Lizardi:

FRIGATE CUMBERLAND,
September 6, 1846.

The despatches brought by the Legare were sent up to Vera Cruz with a flag of truce, on the 25th of August, and were immediately forwarded to the city of Mexico.

On Friday, the 4th of September, about 5 P. M., a Mexican boat, bearing a flag of truce, visited the commodore, and the bearer of the despatches presented the answer of his government, the contents of which are not known positively, but it is rumored that the Mexicans decline receiving or sending a Minister to the United States, until the United States withdraw all their force from the country, by land and sea. The bearer of the Mexican despatches was a young naval Lieutenant, accompanied by an English gentleman as interpreter.

The Princeton immediately received sailing orders, and should have sailed yesterday, but she was detained by a Court Martial pending on board the Steamer, and her officers forming part of the Court. However it was fortunate, for about 6 P. M. yesterday, another despatch arrived from Mexico, and the Princeton will no doubt, sail to-day. Lieut. Purviance goes in the Princeton as a bearer of despatches to Washington, and she will no doubt await his return at Pensacola. I have no doubt they were of the utmost importance, and will either put a stop to the war or call for more active measures on the part of the naval force—at all events, the Potomac sailed last Monday for Pensacola; her crew being very bad with the survy.

The commodore has received a letter from Capt. Carpenter, of the Truxton. He writes from Tuxpen. He says that the health of the officers and crew is excellent—that they are well treated by the Mexicans, and their private property respected. His letter is written subsequent to the destruction of the brig, so that the officers of the Princeton were deceived by the soldiers, at the mouth of the river, who informed them that our prisoners had been sent to Tampico.

I perceive the New Orleans papers have notspared the squadron for our abortion, as they call it, at Alvarado; but the Commodore, I have no doubt, has fully justified his conduct to the Department. But failures in time of war are productive of many little soubriquets that are long remembered, and Commodore Alvarado Conner is as indelibly placed, upon our list of Post Captains, as if he was thus baptised in all the churches of Christendom. However should the war be prosecuted with vigor, I have no doubt he will give us all plenty to do; but nothing will be done until the return of the Princeton. I have no doubt the despatches will be published in a few days after the receipt of this—so you must be on the *qui vive*. No more of importance.

Yours, &c,

P. S. The Court Martial on board the St. Mary's, convened for the purpose of trying a seaman by the name of Johnson, for striking the first lieutenant. Mr. Taylor has not made any public decision yet.

Latest from the Army.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS

The steamer Sea, Capt. Jenkins, arrived yesterday afternoon from Brazos Santiago, via Port Lavacca and Galveston. She left the Brazes on the 6th instant, and Galveston on the 9th. Among the passengers she brought to this city were Maj. McRea of the army and thirty discharged volunteers. She also brought three companies to Indian Point, who are to proceed to San Antonio to join Gen. Wool's command.

The U. S. steamer Telegraph, Capt. Auld, from this port, arrived at Brazos Santiago on the 5th inst.—N. O. Pic.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

CAMARGO, August 31st, 1846.

Gentlemen:—"Thus far into the bowels of the land have we marched on without impediment." The First Brigade, under General Worth, is now well on to Montery, and the second, under Col. P. F. Smith, and Third, under Col. Garland, are expected soon to follow. Capt. May, with the Second Dragoons, and Major Monroe, with the Artillery, are to move forward in the same direction. These, with the Texans, Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, all under the command of Old Rough and Ready, will constitute an effective force of 7500 men. But a portion of these, however, will proceed to Monterey, the remainder will be stationed at different posts in the rear, to guard them and preserve a communication with the supplies. This is not a pleasant service for those who are "eager for the fray," but it can't be helped.

The want of proper means of land transportation is severely felt; although General Taylor has an effective force of nearly fifteen thousand men, not a single additional wagon has yet arrived, and the conveyance of baggage and accoutrements is effected exclusively by mules, of which some 1,500 or 2,000 have been hired or purchased from the Mexicans.

You have doubtless learned ere this, that on the 24th, General Worth arrirved at the town of Saltdo, some 70 miles distant, and there awaits the arrival of the main body of the Army. Lieut. Kane, is here with 150 men to guard the public stores. Gen. Taylor is confident of reaching Monterey by the 15th September, and by the 1st October, will probably be at Saltillo, sixty miles from Monterey. He anticipates no resistance to his progress to the former place. We hear that there are some three or four thousand Mexican soldiers at Monterey, the command of Mejia, but they are wholly inefficient, and scarcely kept together by force. They will disperse at the first rumor of our approach, or I am seriously mistaken. Yours,

F. F. C.

PUNTA AGUDA, Aug, 31, 1846.

I have this moment arrived at this place, and am off in a few moments for Seralvo; but an opportneity of sending down by Capt. Sibley induces me to give you a line.

Gen. Smith is encamped here on high and beautiful ground, and with a clear stream of water running directly past. The health of the command—at presnt some seven or eight hundred—is excellent, and from the position of the camp it must continue so. Capt. Blanchard, of the Louisiana company, tells me that he has not a man who is really sick.

A gentleman just in from Seralvo informs me that the impression there was that the Mexicans would make a bold stand at Monterey. One thing is certain, all the ranchero leaders have drawn off their forces in that direction. There are several organized bands of robbers on the roads in this neighborhood, but as yet they have not had the temerity to attack any one.

My companions—there are only three of them—are Col. Fitzpatrick, young Musson, of New Orleans, and a gentleman by the name of Thomas, from Maryland. They all have joined McCulloch, who is expected up at Saralvo in three or four days.

G. W. K.

Late and Important from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAB—SANTA ANNA'S ADMISSION AT VERA CRUZ—CONFINEMENT OF PAREDES AT PEROTE—NEW PRONUNCIAMENTO FOR PAREDES.

The British steamship Arab arrived off the Balize the night of Wednesday last, the 9th inst, having left Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 31st, at 4 o'clock. The Arab, it will be recollected, is the vessel which conveyed Santa Anna to Vera Cruz. She got aground at the Pass in eight feet water, but it was supposed would be easily got off. She is expected up to the city this morning, where she is to undergo some slight repairs. She encountered very rough weather on her passage hither, and proved herself a fine sea boat. The British sloop of war Daring arrived at Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., from the Balize. We learn from a commercial house that the Arab left Vera Cruz at short notice, and few letters or papers were received by her.

The most important news by the Arab, touches the arrival of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz. On this point we are able to speak upon the authority of Mr. O'Neil, one of the owners of the Arab, who made the voyage from Havanna with Santa Anna. The General had previously assured Mr. O'Neil that there would not be an occasion to run the blockade—that the vessel would be permitted to enter without any difficulty. When the Arab arrived off Vera Cruz, they descried the St. Mary's and the Arab immediately bore up for her. The St. Mary's sent a boat to the Arab, with a first lieutenant on board. Upon reaching her he encountered Gen. Almonte, whom he recognized, with whom he exchanged salutations. By General Almonte the lieutenant was conducted to Gen. Santa Anna, who was lying in his berth quite ill. Then a short interview took place, and when the lieut. reappeared on deck, he gave the owners permission to pass the blockade.

An account received by a commercial house represents that the suite of Santa Anna evinced much emotion and even alarm, when boarded, but that the general himself was perfectly calm, and apparently expected the visit. It is further added that the General delivered a letter to the officer who boarded the boat, which produced the desired effect.

Recurring again to Mr. O'Neil's communication to us—and here we beg to acknowledge his extreme courtesy—we learn when Santa Anna landed he was received but by a few friends—that the reception was not a public one, and that it was not marked by much enthusiasm: Santa Anna himself was evidently disappointed by the reception given to him. His health continued infirm up to the time of the departure of the Arab. He was able, however after his arrival, to entertain at a public dinner at the palace in Vera Cruz, a large number of civil dignitaries and military officers. At the dinner a more favorable disposition was manifested towards the General and there was some appearance of enthusiasm.

Subsequently, on his way to the capital, he stopped at his hacienda, El Encerro, in the vicinity of Jalapa, where he remained up to the latest accounts received from him. He would leave there for the city of Mexico at the very earliest moment his health would permit.

That his presence in the field may be urgently required, is manifest from another important fact which we learn by this arrival. The army stationed at San Luis Potosi has declared again in favor of Praedes! Paredes, by the way, is a prisoner in the Castle of Perote, as was rumored when the Daring left Vera Cruz. The declaration of the army at San Luis in favor of Paredes was generally believed in the city of Mexico when Mr. O'Neil left there, and we learn by a commercial letter from Vera Cruz that it was also fully credited there.

Mr. O'Neil represents that it is extremely difficult to arrive at any conclusion as to the state of popular feeling in regard to the different aspirants for power in Mexico. Among commercial men, and in fact among all classes not immediately connected with the military, the utmost apathy and indifference appear to reign.

The day the Arab left, a flag of truce was sent ashore by Commodore Conner, and the same occurrence had taken place on two or three occasions previously.—We have of course, no clue to the communications interchanged, but as the Daring arrived at the mouth of the river the day prior to the Arab's departure, it was conjectured that the Commodore might have received by her communications which controlled his conduct.—N. O. Pic. 11th inst.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Fluctuations in the Flour Market—Great demand for Indian Meal—Advance in Cotton—Improvement in the Iron Trade, &c. &c.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

BOSTON, September 18, 1846.

The steamer Cambria arrived at her wharf, in Boston, this (Friday) morning, after a passage of 13 days and a half.—She brings 113 passengers, and amongst them I observe the names of the Hon. Washington Irving, our Minister to Spain; B. Manor, bearer of despatches; and the renowned Cruikshank, whose skill and humor as a caricaturist, are familiar all over the world.

I have received your file of papers, and make such extracts for telegraphic use as I think will be most acceptable to your readers, as of leading importance, in a mercantile and general point of view.

The grain harvest in England is over, the crop has been gathered, and it seems to be generally admitted that it will be an average one. The late heavy storms have somewhat impaired the bright hopes of the early summer.

The Potato crop it is alleged, and appears to be believed, is a failure in all parts of the country, and in the prospective loss of this staple of course public attention turns with more interest to the corn meal of the United States.

The Bank of England has lowered its rate of discount to 3 per cent., an indication of course, that money is still more plentiful in London, notwithstanding the railway demand.

Joseph Henry, the poor mono-maniac who fired a couple of pistols at Louis Phillippe, the King of France, was sentenced to work in the galleys for life; thus failing to realize his declared purpose, in the commission of the act, which was that he might be executed, as he was weary of life.

The Conservative party have elected their President and Vice President of the French Chambers, by a large majority.

The British Iron trade has sensibly improved in consequence of the passage of the new American tariff; a fact that will be gratifying to the American Iron trade, as it must tend greatly to relieve any excess of apprehension that may have been thoughtlessly and foolishly engendered.

The American provision market is in a buoyant state.

Parliament had been prorogued on the 28th ult.

Her Britanic Majesty's ship of the line America had arrived with six millions of dollars in specie, collected on the West coast of Mexico, and in Peru and Chili.

From Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th of May, we learn that 10,000 Caffres, who had swarmed around Port Peddie, were dispersed by artillery and rockets, leaving a large number of them on the field, dead. The firing having frightened the cattle which were gathered beneath the walls of the fort for protection, they broke loose, and four or five thousand were captured by the Caffres. On the 18th of June, a thousand Caffres were surprised by several parties of British, and defended themselves gallantly, but several hundred were galloped over and cut down in retreat.

The Queen of Spain is to marry her cousin, the Duke de Cadiz, the eldest son of the Duke of Montpensier.

A treaty of commerce between Prussia and Denmark has been published.

There is no change to note in Tobacco.

Flour was in demand at Havre. Sales had been made at 32f. and 33f. to arrive.

THE MARKETS.

On the first instant there was a fair demand for good Western Canal flour at 26s. 6d. to 28. per barrel. The Wheat market has been fluctuating. It advanced 4s. per quarter on the 24th ult., and a further rise took place. Subsequently, the weather having changed for the better, and permitting the agriculturists to secure their crops, purchasers being reluctant, business was dull on the 31st ult., wheat having declined 2s. per quarter below the rate prevailing on that day week.

On the 1st inst, there was a fair demand for Wheat at former prices.

Indian corn was held at 27s. to 30s. per quarter. There was much inquiry for this article, and a firm at Limerick intended to send to the United States for a dozen cargoes.

Cotton since the 28th has been very animated. Large lots have been sold at a quarter of a cent, advance on some qualities. The advance is fully one eighth of a cent on all descriptions. This was occasioned by the accounts brought by the Hibernia that the crop would be late.

EX-GONERNOR BIGGER DEAD.—We learn from the Indiana State Journal of the 16th inst., that SAMUEL BIGGER, late Governor of that State, died at Fort Wayne the week previous, of congestive fever, having been sick but a few days.

The way it Works.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, under date of the 4th instant, writes:

"I understand that the Collector and Deputy Collector of the port of Baltimore came over here yesterday, with upwards of $40,000 in gold and silver, to make a deposite of the same with the Treasurer of the United States, in conformity with the new subtreasury law. I am informed that the day was spent by five or six clerks and messengers in counting the money, which work was not completed until some time to-day. It was a laborious task. And the same process will have to be gone through with, I suppose by all the Government officers who receive the public money from impost or post-office duties, all round about here—at Richmond, Fredericksburg, Alexandia, Norfolk, Annapolis, Goorgetown, Fredericktown, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, &c., as well as Baltimore. A nice business of receiving and counting the clerks and messengers of the Treasurer's office will have, sure enough! What else can they do? Who will perform their other duties? The fact is, new officers of receivers and counters will have to be forthwith created by law, with hansome salaries for such responsible stations. Oh, this Locofoco subtreasury is a beautiful thing!"

From the Boston Atlas.

Maine Election.

We give below returns from the greater portion of the State, embracing nearly the whole of all the Counties, except Aroostook. They confirm the complete rout and discomfiture of the Loco Foco candidate for Governor, who is beaten, by a majority against him of not less than FIVE THOUSAND! In first district, Hammons, (Loco,) is probably elected, by a bare majority. In the second, fourth, fifth and sixth, now represented by Locos; there is no choice. In the third, Hon. Hiram Belcher is running ahead of the Whig ticket, and is elected by a majority of more than a thousand.

The Portland Advertiser thinks that two Whigs are elected in Somerset, four in Lincoln, and three in Kennebec. If so with one in York, the Whigs will have ten Senators. The Locos have probably not elected more then seven or eight.

The political complexion of the House will depend altogether upon the manner in which the vacancies are filled up at the coming trials, which may be prolonged through the year, even to the last day of the session of the new Legislature. We have returns of the election of 27 Whigs, 19 Locos, 1 Abolitionist, and 43 no choice.

RCAPITULATION.

Bronson.	Dana.	Seat.	Morse.	Anderson.	Seat.
25,933	28,900	8413	22,565	27,351	6061

Majority against Dana, 5446
" " Anderson, 275

Net locofoco loss 5271

ELECTION IN VERMONT.

The Montpelier Watchman of Thursday has returns from all the towns but 21. The votes for Governor are as follows:

Eaton, Whig,	22,858
Smith, Locofoco,	17.017
Brainard, Abolition,	6,671
Scattering,	6

In these towns Mr. Eaton lacks 808 votes of enough to elect him. The remaining towns will increase the number to about 1100.

The Senate consists of 23 Whigs, 7 Locofocos. The House consists of 120 Whigs, 69 Locofocos, 12 Abolition—2 towns not heard from.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

We receive this morning by the Milwaukie Gazette of September 8th, the first item of intelligence from the election in Wisconsin, and it is certainly very encouraging. The Whigs have undoubtedly elected their Register, Sheriff, Treasurer and one member of the Legislature in the County of Milwaukie. On the Delegate, says the Gazette, the Locofocos probably have a majority. The result is considered perfectly satisfactory by the Whigs, as since the division of the County, the Locofoco majority has been believek to be at least 500.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

CORONER.

ISAAC FRIEDLINE, of Lavansville, is recommended as a candidate for the office of Coroner, by many voters of

PAINT TOWNSHIP.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY, of Somerset township, in recommended for county Auditor by

STONYCREEK.

ASSEMBLY.

IN accordance with the wish of numerous friends, I submit myself to the voters of Somerset county as a candidate for the *ASSEMBLY* at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit their support. GEO. MOWRY.

Somerset, Aug. 25.

ASSEMBLY.

THE undersigned, at the request of friends, offers himself to the citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the

LEGISLATURE.

and should he be elected, will faithfully discharge his duty to the best of his ability.

HORACE LUDINGTON.

September 8, 1846.

ASSEMBLY.

GENTLE READER,

I am before your as a candidate for the *ASSEMBLY*, and respectfully solicit your support.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Sept. 15, 1846.

ASSEMBLY.

I am again before my fellow citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the ASSEMBLY. Grateful for the confidence already bestowed upon me, I will only add that if elected I will represent them faithfully.

JOHN R. EDIE.

Somerset sept. 1, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the electors of Somerset County:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.

Somerset tp, May 19, 1846.

SHERIFFALTY

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.

Rockingham Furnace, }
June 23, 1846. }

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.

Somerst, May 26. 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS. — I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.

Stonycreek tp. }
June 2, 1846. }

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY,

Berlin, June 23, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

AT the solicitation of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

SAMUEL GAUMER.

Southampton tp, }
Aug, 25, '46 }

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **County Commissioner,** at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN P. H. WALKER,

Addison tp, july 28, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)

Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46.

COMMISSIONER.

To the Legal and Independent Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

County Commissioner,

at the ensuing election in October.—Should I be elected I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my capacity and ability.

sept8'46. AB'M. BEAM.

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$2 37 a $ 00
Wheat	0 50 a 0 00
Rye	33 a 00
Corn	37 a 40
Oats	0 a 25
Barley,	37 a 00
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	5 a 6
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	6 a 8
" roll,	7 a 9
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	50 a 1 00
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	3 00 a 3 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	45 a 50
Seeds, Clover	4 50 a 0 00
" Timothy	1 18 a 0 00
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	¼
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1¼
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2½
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	25
Bank of Middleton,	1¼
Carlisle Bank	1¼
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1¼
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	1¼
Wyoming Bank	1¼
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1½
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Scioto	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	1½
Farmers Bank Canton	80
Urbana	45

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, $5's	2

Illinois.

State Bank	50 | Shawnetown —

Missouri.

State bank	2

Tennessee.

Memphis	3 | Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

New England.

New England	1

New York.

New York city par	Other banks 1

Maryland.

Baltimore par	— Other banks 1

Kentucky.

A solvent Banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS:
ANDREW STEWART,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

☞ The obituary notice of Mrs. Benford was handed in only when our form was made up: and we are therefore compelled to defer its publication until next week.

GRAND RALLY!—TURN OUT!!

TO THE WHIGS AND ANTIMASONS OF SOMERSET COUNTY:

The election is nigh at hand, and the question therefore presents itself: "how goes the fight?" Your opponents are quietly, yet actively engaged in mustering their forces and will make a vigorous effort to elect their candidates. Are you prepared to look calmly on and permit a minority, numbering scarcely one third of the voters of the county, to "come the giraffe" over you and give you a real Waterloo defeat, when you have it in your power to avert such a disastrous result? We hope not: we trust not. But you must bestir yourselves, otherwise all will be lost. We speak now of the county offices.

For the several offices of Assembly, Sheriff, and County Commissioner, there are a number of Whig candidates in the field, whilst the Locos have but a SINGLE candidate for each office. You perceive, therefore, that they have every chance of electing their men, unless you give up your personal preferences and concentrate your forces. The Whig candidates are all good men, but cannot all be elected—and the only way in which you can elect ANY OF THEM, will be by first ascertaining who are the STRONGEST, and then uniting upon them. We "speak to you as unto wise men; hearken ye to what we say!"

Army Movements.

A letter from San Antonio de Bexar, (Texas) dated Sept. 5th, and published in the New Orleans papers, states that Capt. Washington's Artillery arrived at that place the preceding day, and made quite a formidable appearance.

Gen. Wool had contemplated to set his forces in motion on the 15th instant, for the invasion of the province of Chihuahua. His command numbers 3,000 men, infantry, dragoons and artillery.

It is perhaps not generally understood that the Army of Invasion consists now of three divisions—one under Col. Kearney, marching upon Santa Fe; another under Gen. Wool, proceeding toward the capital of Chihuahua; and the main body under Gen. Taylor, on their way to Monterey.

Gen. Taylor expected to be at Monterey on the 15th inst., from whence he intended to march upon Saltillo, a town about 60 miles beyond.

The Election.

There are a great many voters in this county who, not taking a county newspaper, scarcely know who are the candidates; and as the Whigs have no township committees, it is to be feared there will be but a small vote polled at the ensuing election. Our opponents, the Locos, we understand, are busy in all the townships, and will no doubt poll a heavy vote for their candidates. Now, we think it the duty of every Whig or Antimason in the county who understands these matters, and who has any time to spare, to devote a few days the week before the election to the "good old cause," and urge his neighbors to turn out to the election. What say ye? Will you do it?

Appointment.

The Governor has appointed Hon. RICHARD COULTER, of Westmoreland, Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place vacated by the decease of Judge Kennedy. Mr. Coulter is one of the oldest and most prominent Members of the Western Bar, and his appointment, we have no doubt, will give general satisfaction.

Canal Commissioner.

We have printed and sent into the several townships, tickets for JAMES M. POWER, for Canal Commissioner, and desire our Whig friends to see to it that every Whig voter will put one of them into the ballot-box.

Are you Assessed?

If any voter should not be assessed, let him attend to the matter at least ten days before the election, otherwise he will lose his vote.

Pittsburgh Synod.

The Synod of Pittsburgh (old school) met agreeably to adjournment, on Wednesday the 9th of September, in the 2nd Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and was opened with a sermon by Mr. Young of Butler, the last Moderator, from Ps. 22: 30-31. After sermon, the Synod was organized by electing the Rev. Algernon S. McMaster, Moderator, and the Rev. James Davis, Temporary clerk. This Synod numbers about 133 ministers. The number of ministers and elders present at synod was 160. The deliberations were characterized by much harmony and good feeling. Synod adjourned 14th Sept., to meet in 1847, in the 1st. Presbyterian church of Allegheny City, on the third Wednesday of September at 7½ o'clock P. M.

[From the Cumberland Civilian.]

WILL PENNSYLVANIA BE DECEIVED?

It not a little surprises us, thot the leaders of the Democratic party should have the hardihood so soon to beset the people of Pennsylvania with promises of modifying and better suiting the free trade bill of '46 to the interests of the State—provided they will give them their support at the approaching election for members of Congress. The oft-repeated promise made them in 1844, that Mr. POLK should defend the Tariff of '42, and thus guard their interests, having been violated, they now volunteer a new one to the effect, that whatever is contained in the present bill inimical to their welfare, shall be removed, and where additions are requisite, they shall be made. We have before given specimens of their mode of procedure, and now add another to the number, from the *Uniontown Genius of Liberty*, setting forth the principles and intended course of DANIEL WEYAND, the Democratic candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. ANDREW STEWART.—Here it is:

"He [Mr. WEYAND] would advocate the Tariff law of 1846, which discriminates in favor of American industry, and particularly in favor of Pennsylvania interests. Where it is not sufficient to protect the American products, he would have it increased! He would not, like Mr. Stewart, throw the fat in the fire by an indiscriminate war upon the whole bill, and effect nothing at last."

Very fair indeed; but we are disposed to doubt whether Pennsylvania will accept Mr. WEYAND's valuable services in adapting the free trade bill of '46 to the use of her people. We think they are satisfied with Mr. STEWART, and perfectly willing to let "well enough" alone.—They are aware of his high order of talent, and consummate ability in handling the tariff subject; and ought to be fully convinced that, were they to hunt the State over for the purpose of making a selection, they could not place upon the floor of Congress an abler defender of a just revenue law, or a stauncher friend to Pennsylvania interests.

That State wants, and, in fact, needs, the Tariff of '42. To this measure the Democracy are opposed, and it is useless to suppose that the leaders of that party will uphold it. They look upon the tariff question as a sectional policy, while they ought, as the Whigs all over the Union do, to regard it as a great national measure. This is plainly shown by the promise made in the above extract, that where the duties are not sufficiently high in the new bill "*to protect American products, he* (Mr. WEYAND) *would have them increased!*" But how is it possible for him to accomplish this, when his brother Democrats, in other States, oppose higher duties on coal and iron, and, like himself; desire that all the protection afforded by the bill, be given to the products of their own respective sections of country?—While in Pennsylvania protection is only sought for Coal and Iron, in Louisiana it is opposed on every article of produce save Sugar and Molasses. In Vermont Wool is the favorite, whilst in New York, if Salt be not protected, the Democratic party will support no revenue measure whatever. The same party in Maine care for nothing but the Fishing Bounty—the drawback on fish cured for exportation with foreign salt. So goes the North; but in the South the whole policy of protection, except in Louisiana, is regarded by the Democracy, as a system of fraud and oppression. Go to the West and we find the same confliction of sentiment. Missouri is strenuous for the protection of Lead, and so are Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin; but the Democrats of Ohio and Indiana think this very protection a gross outrage upon their rights.—Kentucky Democracy is very fond of protection to Hemp, Cordage and Cotton Bagging, which South Carolina and Alabama deplore as one of the severest evils of the times. Now, could the Democratic members of Congress, from the several States mentioned, hit upon a compromise in framing a new tariff bill—each one entering upon the list the rate of duties which he desired to be paid upon the products of the section from which he hailed, (doubtless Mr. WEYAND'S idea) we imagine the country would soon boast a *bill of prohibitions*, instead of a just revenue measure, such as the Tariff of 1842. But these *protection Democrats* form but a corporal's guard of their party, and can consequently do nothing. So the people must look to the great Whig party of the country, for relief from the free trade experiments of the present Administration, without the aid of which it is fallacious even to *think* of prosperity. Of this fact Pennsylvania, if no other State, ought to be fully convinced. If she permits herself to be deceived a second time, she will justly merit the whole catalogue of evils, which such conduct will doom her to feel. But we have no fears on this score—we think Pennsylvania will do her duty.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, by Rev. P. Rizer, Mr. JACOB FRIEDLEIN, to Miss SARAH ANN ZUFALL, both of Somerset tp.

DIED:

On Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., MAGDALENA, consort of Mr. Henry Benford, in the 63d year of her age.

SOMERSET GUARDS, Attention!

YOU will meet on your usual parade ground in Somerset, on Saturday the 10th day of October, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, in full uniform, with knapsacks, prepared to march to Lavansville. By order,

G. CHORPENNING, Jr. O. S.

The Voters of Somerset County

ARE herewith informed, that for reasones not necessary now to mention, I have withdrawn as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election; and to such of them as had intended to support me, I return my cordial thanks for their good intentions.

SOLOMON KNEE.

sept. 29, 1846.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Somerset township, about the 1st of August last, three strays, viz:—

One 1½ year old red brindle steer, with a bell on, and a crop off the left ear.

1 red mulley heiffer, with white head, same age and mark as the steer.

1 black and white heiffer, same age, and a crop off the right ear.

The owners is requested to come forword, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold as the law direcrs.

SIMON CHORPENNING.

Sept. 29.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. O. Carson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.of which all concerned will take notice. The books of the firm are in the hands of J. O. Carson for settlement. All persons neglecting to call and settle their accounts on or before the first of January next, will find them, after that date in othar hands.

Sept, 8th. 1846.

N. M. BRUCE,
J. O. CARSON,

Josiah R. Hice Esq., of Stoystown is authorised, in the absence of Mr. Carson, to settle accounts.

N. M. B.
J. O. C.

Sept. 29. 1846.

PUBLIC SALE.
Rockingham Furnace, &c.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale upon the premises in Shade township, Somerset county, Penna., on Friday the 23d day of October next, the following valuable property, to wit:

430 acres of land, commonly called the Rockingham Furnace tract, warranted in the name of James Dunn, whereon are erected a Furnace stack, casting house and several dwelling houses.

Also 1 acre of land adjoining the above with a good dwelling house and stable thereon erected, with the appurtenances.

Also at the same time and place a large amount of personal property, to wit:

15 horses, 2 yoke of oxen,

2 cows, 1 one horse wagon, 1 two horse wagon, 3 four horse wagons, 1 cart, 1 wagon bed, 2 coal beds, several wheel barrows, shovels, picks and sledges, ploughs and harrows, 2 Grindstones, 15 sugar kettles, a lot of stoves of various kinds, a quantity of hollow ware. 1 set of smith's tools, 1 Turning lathe, Horse gears, a quantity of store goods, Bedsteads and Bedding, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

sept29 H. LITTLE.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

Worms! Worms!! Worms!!!

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the stomach and bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and Debility of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion, Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street Philadelphia.

SICK DISEASES are often owing to a Scrofulous Habit of body, and in order to effect a permanent cure, the original cause must be removed.

Jayne's Life Preservative, one of the most pleasant articles ever offered to the public, has been found not only to cure Scrofula, under all its multiplied forms, of Cancer, King's Evil, Goitre, White Swelling, &c., but also to remove the disposition of tendency to diseases of that class, and all diseases originating from obstructions in the glands or pores of the skin, or from impurity of the blood or other fluids of the body.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Orphans' Court Sale.
OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be sold by public outcry on the premises, on *Saturday*, the 31st day of October 1846, the folowing real estate, late of William Silbaugh, deceased, viz:

Two certain tracts or Plantations of land, situate in Addison township, Somerset county.

The one called Homeplace, containing about two hundred and thirty nine acres, adjoining lands of John McClintock, James Campbell, Henry Reck and William Harned, of which about one hundred and thirty acres is cleared land and about eighteen acres in meadow.—On which are erected one two-and a half story house, with about two hundred fruit tress and an excellent

SUGAR CAMP

on the premises; the place is also well watered and well timbered.

The other place called Parker, in said township and county, containing about ninety six acres, adjoining lands of John McClintock, John Hanna, Esq., and William Harned, of which about fifty acres is cleared land, about three of which is in meadow, with two good sugar camps, a one-and a half story house, and

DOUBLE BARN

thereon erected. The place is well watered and has about twenty fruit trees thereon, and is well timbered.

TERMS—One third to remain a lien on the premises, during the lifetime of the widow, to secure the interest semi-annually, of the residue one third in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Thomas Liston Esq. Trustee for the sale of the real estate of the said William Silbaugh, deceased.

By the court,
W. H. PICKING,
Sept. 29. 1846 Clerk.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A JOURNEYMAN CHAIRMAKER.

A JOURNEYMAN chairmaker, who is a good workman and of good moral character and industrious habits, will find constant employment and receive liberal wages with the subscriber, by applying immediately.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
Somerset, sept. 22.

A CARD.
To the Voters of Somerset County.

FOR reasons which I do not deem it necessary to state, I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for Sheriff.—While declining to stand a poll at the ensuing election, I tender my sincere thanks to such of my fellow citizens as had kindly offered me their support.

sept 22, '46 JACOB C. SPEICHER.

STRAY COW.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Greenville township, some time in August last, a red brindle COW, with a crop off the left ear, supposed to be about 12 years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or she will be sold as the law directs.

sept22'46. JOHN L. BAER.

STRAY COW.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Greenville township, some time in April last, a red and brindle COW, with white legs and belly, and some white spots on the body; supposed to be 7 years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or she will be sold as the law directs.

sept22 '46 ABSALOM BAER.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, on the 20th of August last, a Black and White COW, with slender horns, supposed to be five years old; no ear marks.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs.

sept22 WILLIAM ANKENY.

Orphans' Court Sale of
REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers, Trustees for the sale of the real estate of John Kundle deceased, will offer at public sale, in the Borough of Somerset, on Saturday the 17th day of October next, the following valuable property, late the estate of said deceased, viz:

A certain plantation

or tract of land, situate in Somerset tp., Somerset county, containing about two hundred and ninety acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Ankeny, Jr. Jacob Ankeny of C. John Maust, Jacob Shallis and others, with a weatherboarded dwelling house and bank barn thereon erected, and two sugar camps on the premises; about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, at least thirty acres of which are in excellant meadow. The property is well watered, there being springs of water in nearly all of the fields and there is also, a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises.

—TERMS—

One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow of said deceased during her natural life annually, and after her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased; one half of the balance in hand and the remainder in four equal annual payments withon interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by the subscribers.

ADAM MOWRY.
HENRY J. HEIPLE.
sept. 15, '46. Trustees.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Moustin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Muslins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE, *Queensware, Groceries, &c.* Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.
Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.

SEALED proposals for doing the work of a NEW CHURCH to be erected by the EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION OF SAMUELS, at Lavansville, will be rereived on or before the 31st of October next.—The building is to be of brick, 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a basement story. The foundation is to be of stone, 8 feet high, and 40 feet wide in front, and the other walls to be proportioned to the ground, which is inclined. The brick work is to be 16 feet high to the eaves. For particulars, contractors are requested to call on David Woy, Frederick Countryman or Samuel Kooser.—The Committee will furnish the materials for the foundation, and also the brick and lumber for the building. The whole job will be let out to one man, or the foundation will be let out separately.—Contractors are expected to attend in person at Somerset, on the day of letting, when a full understanding can be had.

It is desired to have the church completed by the 1st of July next.

By order of the Building Committee,
P. RIZER.
Somerset, Sept. 22d, 1846.

FOR SALE
about 5,000 Acres of Land,
in Shade and Paint townships,
Somerset County.

THE undersigned will sell at Public sale on Tuesday the 20th day of October next, at the old Shade Furnace in Shade township, the following Lands, viz:

No 1	401¾	warranted	in the name of Edward Robison
2	398¾	do	John Leonard
3	402¼	do	Joseph Lehman
4	380	do	Samuel Anderson
5	392¼	do	James Thompson
6	389	do	Wm. Oliver
7	434¼	do	James Corman
8	390	do	Thomas Procter
9	404	do	Michael Kipple
10	386	do	John Poor
11	400¾	do	Elizabeth Trish
12	433	do	George Thomson
13	468	do	Wm. Fell
14	200 acres of the north end of a tract warranted in the name of John Newhall, adjoining Henry Little's furnace tract.		
15	62 acres, part of a tract warranted in the name of John Sears.		

The above lands will be sold at the furnace of Shryocks and Bingham.

Terms made known on day of sale.—A reasonable credit will be given.

Any person wishing to examine the draft of the lands will call with

SIMON GEBHART,

who will attend on day of sale as agent for

WM. H. SLOAN,

Administrator of Lewis H. Conover, deceased. [sept22'46]

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate viz:—

No. 1, a certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing about 131 acres, abou 60 acres of clear land of which about 30 acres is in good meadow; on which is erected a new one and a half story frame house, stable and a large frame weatherboarded barn.

No. 2. also another tract of land situate in said township, containg about 87 acres and 74 perches, about 40 acess of clear land, of which about 6 acres is in meadow, whith a 1½ story log house and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3. also another tract of land situate in said township of Jenner, containing about 118 acres, about 25 acres of clear land, of which about 3 acres is in meadow with a small log house thereon erected.

If not sold between this and the first day of April next, it will then be for rent on the shares.

The above lands adjoin Matthew Black, Joseph Haines, Henry S. Picking, George Parker and others, and are situated just at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Turnpike road. They are of a good quality, a large portion is fine bottom land, and that which is not cleared contains excellent timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on one of the tracts.

JOHN B. REED.

Sept. 22, '46. 3m.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Brothersvalley township, about 2 miles from Berlin, some time in July last, 8 head of cattle viz:—

1 two-year old red and white heifer.
1 one-year old black heifer.
1 do old brown heifer.
1 do black and white do.
1 do black and white steer.
3 do red and white steers.

No ear marks.

The owners are desired to come forward, prove property pay charges, or they will be sold as the law directs.

HENRY HAAS.

Sept. 22, '46

Orphans' Court Sale
OF
Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on *Saturday* the 3d day of October next, the following real estate, late the property of Joseph Coughenour, of Allegheny township, deceased, viz: a certain messuage or

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Allegheny township Somerset county, containing about one hundred and forty acres, more or less, from eighty to one hundred acres of clear land, with a two story log dwelling house, a double barn, and an orchard of excellent fruit trees on the premises, adjoining lands of Edward Dorsey, and Noah Tipton, and land late the property of Frederick Altfather, deceased, and others.

Terms; one third in hand, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Hoon, Esq., Trustee for the sale of said Real Estate.

By the Court
W. H. PICKING,
Sept. 8, 1846. Clerk.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, by way of public outcry, at his residence in Somerset township, on Friday the 9th of October next, the following personal property, viz:—

8 HEAD OF HORSES,

15 head of cattle, among them several milch cows, 25 head sheep, 3 hogs, a weaver's loom and gears, one cooking stove, a lot of hogsheads and barrels, 3 ploughs and 1 harrow, 1 cart and cart-gears, 3 setts of horse gears, and some new collars and bridles, 1 sleigh and 2 setts of harness, 1 threshing machine;

250 Bushels Wheat, 125 bushels rye, 300 bushels oats, 10 or 12 ton hay,

and a variety of other articles, which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known.

—ALSO—

at the same time and place, 147 acres of land situate in Somerset township, adjoining lands of Absalom Casebeer, Widow Shauman, Joseph Smith and others, 80 or 90 acres clear, 10 in meadow, and more can be made, with two

Dwelling Houses

and cabin barn and other buildings thereon erected, and a fine orchard on the premises.

Terms will be made reasonable.

JOHN CASEBEER.

September 15, 1846.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county there will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry on the premises, on SATURDAY the 17th day of October, next the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of Peter Peterheim, dec'd viz:—a certain

Plantation and tract of land,

situate in Stonycreek township, Somerset county, containing 134 acres and 35 perches and allowance, adjoining lands, of John Miller, Solomon Ringler, Jacob Fritz, Abraham Landis and others, on which are erected a two-story

Dwelling House,

large frame bank barn and other improvements; about sixty acres are cleared, a part of which is in meadow, and a good orchard on the premises;

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be secured on the premises for the use of Susanna Kemp, and late the widow of said Peter Perterheim, the interest whereof to be paid her annually during her natural life, and after her death the said third to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, one half of the residue in cash and the balance in three equal annual payments without interest to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Yoder, surviving Administrator of Peter Peterheim, deceased.

By the Court,
W. H. PICKING.
Sept. 15. '46. Clerk.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$3 55 a 4 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	65 a 0 70
Rye,	"	65 a 0 70
Corn,	"	65 a 0 70
Oats,	"	37 a 0 40
Potatoes	"	00 a 0 37
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	1 25 1 50
Peaches dried	"	2 50 a 3 00
Butter,	per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef,	"	5½ a 0 6½
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the estate of Shaphet Dwire, sen., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment before the 17th day of October next; and those having claims, to present on or before said day, properly authenticated.

SHAPHET DWIRE.

September 8, 1846—6t Adm'r.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Wigle, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Wigle, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he requests all persons indebted to said estate to attend at his residence, on Thursday the 1st of October next, prepared to settle, and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

ABNER YODER.

Aug. 25, '46-6t* Adm'r

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relatinig to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff to give public notice of such election, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof,

I, JACOB PHILIPPI,

High Sheriff of the county of Somerset do hereby make known and give public notice to the qualified electors of the said county, that a

General Election

will be held on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 13th day of the month,) at the several election districts, to wit:

The Electors of the borough and township of Somerset, to meet at the Court House, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Milford, to meet at the house of John Weller, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of Joseph Pringey (now George Ansel) in said township.

The Electors of the township of Addison to meet at the house of Samuel Elder, in the town of Petersburgh, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Elklick, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Joseph Mills, in Salisbury, in said township,

The Electors of the township of Summit, to meet at the School House of Myers' Mill, in said tp;

The Electors of the township of Greenville, to meet at the house of George Long, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Southampton, to meet at the house of Daniel Lepley, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Berlin and the township of Brothersvalley, to meet at the house of Archibald Compton, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at the house of Jacob Will, Jr. in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Stoystown, to meet at the house of John Hite, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Quemahoning, to meet at the house of David Shaffer, in Stoystown;

The Electors of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of James Philson, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said tp;

The Electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Henry Fry, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Paint to meet at the School House erected on the land of Henry Berkey, in said township;

The Electors of the the township of Jenner, to meet at the house of George Parker, in said township;

At which time and places the Qualified Electors aforesaid will elect by ballot.

One Person for Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in conjunction with the counties of Fayette and Greene.

One Person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

One Person for Member of of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Sheriff of the County of Somerset;

One Person for Commissioner of said county,

One Person for Coroner of said county;

One Person for Auditor, and Three Persons for Poor House Directors.

☞The election to be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.☜

"The inspectors and judges of the election, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock of the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

"And it is further directed, that the Sheriff "shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent' who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provision of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of, twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State 6 months Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make an oath to the payment thereof; or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphibetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason thereof, having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the likes notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as the qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein."

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward, or district, in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or theaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practise any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being othewise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and diliver to the inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less that fifty or more than five hundred dollars; and be imprisoned for any term not less than there or more than twelve months,

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such an offence; and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

And the return judges of the respective districts are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on the Friday succeeding the second Tuesday in October, (being the 16th) then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Somerset, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the 70th of the independence of the United States.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.

September 1, 1846.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pitsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pitsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.

J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 26, 1846.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE forty odd acres of land, and I am not able to farm, and no family, I would sell reasonable: apply to me,

JOHN M'GINNIS.

Somerset tp. Sept. 8, 1846.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Hatting Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing,

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer

AND

WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any

Quality or Style.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞CAUTION.☜

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

Piles Cured.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1842.

10) Messrs. Editors: As there are many persons who are suffering much from Humorrhoides, or Piles, I would inform them, through the medium of your paper, that after many years affliction with them, and having in vain sought relief from various physicians, that I have at length been completely cured by the use of four bottles of Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge, which has not only cured me of the Piles but has greatly benefited my health otherwise.

HUMANITY.

JAYNE'S LIFE PRESERVATIVE an Alterative and Duparative Preparation combining all the medicinal virtues of those articles, which long experience has proved to possess the most safe efficient alterative and duobstrument proprieties, for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Scrofulous, Cancerous and Indolent Rumours, Gout, Scurvy, Neuralgia, or Tic-Douloureux, Cancer, Goitre or Bronchocele (swelled-neck) enlargements of the bones joints, or ligaments, or of the ovaries, liver, spleen, kidneys, &c. All the various Diseases of the Skin, such as tetter ring-worm, biles, pimples, carbuncles, &c., dropsical swellings, constitutional disorders, and diseases originating from a depraved or impure state of the blood or other fluids of the body:

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa,

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

9) IT is welll known that regular physicians are shy of endorsing the virtues of any of that class of remedies commonly called "Patent Medicindes," but so conspicuous have been the curative powers of this preparation, in its wonderful effects, that some of the first physicians in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other States, have voluntarily come forward, and furnished Dr. Jayne with certificates of its sensative influence. It is now extensively prescribed in medical practise, as a remedy for cholera infantum, dysentary, cholic, dyspepsia, and all diseases proceeding from a disordered action of the stomach, liver, intestines, or nerves, whether in children, or persons of adult age. It acts directly upon the secretaries, and purifies the blood, by purifying the elements of which it is composed.

HAMILTON, N. Y, Oct, 8, 1841.

Mr. J. J Foote—Dear Sir—I cheerfully add my testimonial to the numerous recommendations of Dr. Jayne's Medicines, which have already been given. I have found his Carminative successful in my family in cases where all other means had failed. I have also used with decided benefit his Expectorant. I would not be without either of these medicines in my family for any consideration,

I have the gratification of a personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne. He is an exemplary member of society, and sustains a high reputation in Philadelphia as a regular and skilful physician.

J. S. MAGINNIS,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE,

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternate with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.

John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset,
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury,
Charles Krissinger, Berlin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown,
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC

Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wato Forge, and other works. Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,

Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by

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P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.